Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1826. [NO. 109.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 20th Dec. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	- -	6,000	-	6,000
1	- -	5,000	-	5,000
1	- -	4,000	-	4,000
1	- -	2,500	-	2,500
1	- -	1,340	-	1,340
6	- -	1,000	-	6,000
12	- -	500	-	6,000
156	- -	50	-	7,800
780	- -	10	-	7,800
7,800	- -	5	-	39,000
8,760 Prizes.				97,440
15,600 Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.				

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d	to	$6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d	to	5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st	to	4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d	to	2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st	to	1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50		

☞Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash will be promptly attended to.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

82tf

Overseer Wanted.

A MAN of sobriety, industry, and one accustomed to the use of Negroes. To such a one liberal wages will be given. A man with a small family would be preferred.

4t'8 WM. J. POLK.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars, is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
1		2,000		2,000
2		1,500		3,000
8		1,000		8,000
10		500		5,000
20		200		3,600
40		100		4,000
50		50		2,500
450		20		9,000
1,050		10		10,500
7,366		5		36,830
9,000 Prizes. 14,886 Blanks		23,886 tickets at $5	is	119,430

☞*Not two Blanks to a Prize.*☜

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:
The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted, are requested to call and make settlement.

THOS. I. JOHNSON,
P. C. CALDWELL.

Nov. 11, 1826.—3t'9

☞ Dr. P. C. Caldwell can be found by applying at the store of Green Kendrick.

Take Notice of This.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by note or book account, are earnestly called on to make payment on or before the 20th of December next, as longer indulgence will not be given. We hope this notice will be punctually attended to, as we have no disposition to put people to cost.—Cotton will be taken in payment of debts, at a fair price.

COOPER & M'GINN.

Nov. 11, 1826.—3t'9

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by book account, are earnestly requested to liquidate the same between now and the 1st of December next. Such as will do so by note, will stand a chance for farther indulgence; but such as will not, may expect to be sued immediately.

The Tailoring

WILL be executed this winter with more despatch than formerly; and as for its style and workmanship, it will be inferior to none. My prices will correspond with the times, for cash, or payment assumed by some approved person residing in the village.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Charlotte, Nov. 4, 1826.—'6

Strayed Away

FROM the subscriber's farm in Cabarrus county, on the 20th of October, ultimo, a chesnut-sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a bald face, a glass eye, and all four of his feet white, the white extending nearly to his knees. Any person who will give me informaton of said horse, shall be liberally rewarded for his trouble, and all expenses paid. Information on the subject, if sent by mail, may be directed to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

MOSES W. MOORE.

Nov. 6, 1826.—3t'10.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock, vs. Nancy Blalock. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Lawson Henderson*, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3m't '20.—pr. adv. $4.

Notice.

I WILL prosecute, to the utmost rigor of the law, any person who will trade or purchase any article of produce from my negroes, without a written permit from myself. I will also prosecute any person that may hire or employ any of my negroes to do any labour, either by night or day, without my permission; and I will give twenty-five dollars reward for information to the conviction of any person who may be found violating the above notice.

SAMUEL M'COMB.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1326.—5t'12.

Right Wrongs No Man.

I AM compelled to have money. No indulgence do I expect, nor no indulgence will I give. If you owe me, now is the time to discharge the debt. I find the longer some people are indulged, the more they look for it; but a game of this kind, I never play. If any man can work without tools, a merchant can buy goods without money; but who will admit this? I intend going to Charleston in a few days, for what? to purchase goods. Hence the necessity for all to pay me. If you do not, you will receive a tap upon your shoulders, which will have some cost attached to it.

J. D. BOYD.

Nov. 24, 1826.—3t'10.

35 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, his negro man, named ELLIS. Ellis is 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stout, well made, and a little inclined to be bow legged; has very bushy hair, especially before and speaks tolerably quick.

He took with him a blue broad cloth coat, about half worn, with gilt buttons, with these words on the under part, 'W. Wallis, treble Orange;' a vest of the same cloth as the coat, with buttons covered with the same; a short jacket and pantaloons filled with wool; a shirt and pantaloons of white northern homespun; a shot gun with full stock, shivered at the muzzle, with the fore thimble off. The gun has the second lock to her; carried also, a new black Hat, rather small for him, with Lafayette's name in it. Is a tolerable shoemaker, carried a shoe knife and some other shoemaker's tools; he can spell a little, and I think will attempt to pass as a free fellow, and in all probability will aim for the non-slave holding states.

Ellis was raised in Montgomery county, N. C. by Mr. Wyatt Randall.

Any person who will apprehend said negro and bring him to me, two miles above Sneedsborough, Anson county, N. C. shall receive the above reward; or 20 Dollars, if confined in any jail so that I get him.

☞ Address the subscriber at Morven Post Office, Anson county, N. C.

DANIEL COO

Cheraw, Nov. 9, 1826.—3t'10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against John T. Paschal and Lunsford Paschal, for papers placed in their hands for collection, are requested to make them known to their securities before the the 25th day of December ensuing, that arrangements may be made for their settlement.

WILLIAM COOK,
JAMES COOK,
ROBERT COOK,
JORDAN WILLIAMSON,
STEPHEN FOX.

November 25, 1826.—3t10

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

DESULTORY.

By a gentleman recently from Pittsburgh, we have learned that the Harmonians lately established at Economy, sixteen miles below Pittsburgh, are progressing most rapidly in some of the most important manufactures. In the article of BLANKETS, they are superseding foreign supply. The specimens of this useful fabric, are superior to any imported. Mr. Rapp is turning his attention more than ever to the production of WOOLLENS; he has a large number of hands employed in addition to his own people, in grubbing and clearing out the underwood of their 4000 acres, for the purpose of converting it into Sheep-walks. The Farmers of the western counties of Pennsylvania, more particularly of Alleghany, Washington, Westmoreland and Beaver, are devoting much attention to the cultivation of SHEEP. In addition to the amount of wool consumed in that district of country, an Agent of Mr. Rapp has sent as much of this article over the Mountains, as amounted to 12,000 dollars.

Cincinnati Register.

Water proof Boots.—Mr. Nagle, from Philadelphia, whose advertisement will be seen in another part of our paper, offering to dispose of the right, to use his patent method of rendering Boots and Shoes water-proof, placed a pair of Boots in a tub of water in our office 15 minutes before 9 o'clock yesterday morning. With a view of testing the utility of his invention, we took the precaution of putting a piece of writing paper on the sole, inside each boot; these were perfectly dry at the period of writing this article, about 5 o'clock, and upon inserting the hand in the boots we could not discern the least feeling of dampness.

We are assured by Mr. Nagle, that his leather is not rendered impervious to water, by any application on the outward surface, but the leather is so prepared, as that the repulsive quality is incorporated through its entire body. The preparation, whatever it may be, imparts to the leather a soft and pliable texture, which conduces to give to Boots and Shoes made from it, an elastic quality.

To those who are fond of the luxury of dry feet, this improvement in the manufacture of leather is certainly highly valuable. *Baltimore Chronicle.*

The long disputed boundary line between Massachusetts and Connecticut, has been settled without much gain or loss of territory, or changing the allegiance of a single individual. 49 Monuments of granite have been erected, and marked on opposite sides M. and C.

Anatomists.—"As your skill in your profession is so great," said a person to a celebrated anatomist, "why do you not cure all the diseases of the human body?" "My skill may be great," replied the anatomist; "but unfortunately, we anatomists are like the porters of a town, who are acquainted with all the streets, but are ignorant of what is passing in the houses."

A Pretty Riddle.—"I will consent to all you desire," said a young female to her lover, "on condition that you give me what you have not, what you never can have, and yet what you can give me."—What did she ask him for?

The Opposition.—The editor of the Boston Patriot has recently met with the copy of a letter from the 'Father of his country' addressed to Patrick Henry, esq. in which he appears to have sketched out and reprobated much such a spirit of opposition to the national administration as now exists. The letter was written in 1799. In this letter Washington says—"It would be a waste of time to attempt to bring to the view of a person of your discernment, the endeavors of a certain party among us, to disquiet the public mind; to arraign every act of the administration; to set the people at variance with their government, and to embarrass all its measures." "Unfortunately, and extremely do I regret it, *the state of Virginia* has taken the lead in this opposition." *Balt. Patriot.*

A correspondent of the Democratic Press, takes a correct view of the subject and says, that one of the objections to the vote given by Mr. Clay upon the Presidential question, is completely negatived by the results of the elections in Ohio and Indiana. It was said, in that vote Mr. Clay was false to the people of the west, and that they were *misrepresented* when he and his friends gave their support to Mr. Adams.

The people have been appealed to—the question was put entirely before them, and their decision is not of a halting or of a doubtful character. They have said by overwelming majorities, *that Mr. Adams is their choice: that his administration has their approbation and sanction; and that Mr. Clay was true to his trust.*

In an article entitled "a Memorial and Remonstrance," addressed to the General Assembly in Virginia in 1785, on the subject of religious toleration, and written by Mr. Madison, the following sentence occurs: "The people who submit to it, [the over leaping by either department of power the great barrier which defends the rights of the people] are governed by laws made neither by themselves, nor by an authority derived from them, and are slaves." This is a remarkable sentence; and if we take, "and are slaves," to be the result of the people being "governed by laws, made neither by themselves nor by an authority derived from them,"—which, we think, was the author's intention, and is certainly a correct construction,—what must be the situation of three-fourths of the people of Virginia, where all, save freeholders, are governed by laws made neither by themselves nor by an authority derived from them! And yet Virginia is held up to us as the real Simon Pure of Republicanism! Virginia principles are intruded upon us on all occasions as text-books, and the "Ancient Dominion" toasted as the very nucleus of freedom!!!

Balt. Patriot.

The New-York Times remarking upon the household effects of the late Mr. Jefferson, which are advertised for sale to the highest bidder, earnestly asks:—"Where is Virginia—the ancient dominion—where is her chivalric regard for her own honor, and that of her great men?—Will she not stop the passage of the bell-man of the auctioneer through the streets of the confederacy,—be just to herself,—and prevent her dishonor, by appropriating to herself a relick of one of whom she has so long boasted?"

We should think the editors of the Richmond Enquirer would be profitably and honorably employed in devoting a few numbers upon this subject dedicated to the especial notice of the sons of the "Ancient Dominion," and thus drop, for a while, at least, the burthensome dogmas upon their hackneyed theme of "State rights." Virginia made a great parade and bluster in relation to Mr. Jefferson's pecuniary wants, but alas and alack, it was only *in high sounding words.* In this she is always unrivalled.

Balt. Patriot.

The Public Revenue.—In consequence of the rumors which have been recently circulated, in various publications, respecting a falling off in the revenue, we have made the proper inquiries on the subject, and now communicate the result to our readers, being well convinced that it will be no less gratifying to them than it has been to us.

In regard to the *present year*, we learn that the actual receipts into the Treasury will amount to the full sum estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at the commencement of the last Session of Congress, which, as will be seen by a reference to his annual report, was $25,500,000.

In regard to the *year* 1827, no estimate was submitted to Congress by the Secretary; but it is evident, from his report, that he looked for a decrease in the importations during the present year, and, consequently, that he anticipated some diminution in the amount of customs in the next year.—We learn, however, that the returns already received justify the opinion that the actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1827, will be amply sufficient for all the various branches of the public expenditure, including the annual application of TEN MILLIONS to the principal and interest of the public debt.

The Session of Congress being so near at hand, it is not necessary to enter into further explanations. From these facts, however, it is manifest that there is no deficiency in the revenue, and that the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury will have been fully realized.

National Journal.

Maryland against the Union!—The Editor of this paper, has seen a letter received in Centreville from a respectable gentleman of St. Mary's county, in which it was stated, "that a farmer of St. Mary's raised this season, on *one acre*, (which has been gathered and measured) 124 *bushels of corn!*" and further—that his field of 35 acres, *will average* 90 *bushels to the acre.*" We merely state this fact, to show our friends at a distance, what the farmers of Maryland can do, when they have a mind to try.

Centreville Times.

Original Conundrum.—Why are all old bachelors *Unit*-arians? because they take care of *number one.*

Foreign.

From the National Journal.

We have no arrivals, since our last summary, which add any thing of material interest to the news we then communicated. The statements which are already in the possession of our readers leave no room to doubt that active hostilities have already commenced between Russia, & Persia. In our last week's summary, we gave an abstract of these statements, as far as related to the facts themselves. In relation to the consequences which might grow out of such a war, something yet remains to be said. After the continued efforts which have been made by Great Britain to conciliate the Persian Court, with a view to prevent it from allowing any passage through that country to the British possessions in India, it is scarcely to be expected that she will stand by, an idle spectator, while the Russian hordes make their inroads into so dangerous a quarter. We are strongly of the opinion, that if, on a calculation of the means and resources of the two countries, England should be convinced that Persia, in a single-handed contest with Russia, would be overpowered, she will exert herself to prevent that contest from being single-handed, or else to raise up some difficulty which will have a tendency, by distracting the forces of Russia, to render the contest more equal. She will probably act with sagacity enough, in the prosecution of this design, to avoid any actual collision herself with Russia, preserving the attitude and character of a neutral, while, in effect, she plays the part of a belligerent. However unjustly Great Britain may have originally acquired her right to the soil of India; by whatever process of fraud and cruelty she has been enabled to retain her sovereignty, still it is her present policy to defend it, by every means. She has expended oceans of blood there; it is the grave of many a gallant soldier who has been sacrificed on the altar of an impure ambition; all the losses of this dsscription, which she has sustained, require to be revenged and compensated, out of either the little remaining wealth of the natives who own her sway, or out of the more attractive means of nations spread over that vast continent, who have not felt her power and mourned her protection—England cannot, therefore, afford to lose India: she cannot consent to such a tremendous deduction from her moral and territorial powers; she cannot consent to such a grievous subtraction from her estimates of plunder. Rather than this, she would, perhaps, even determine to send her squadrons up the Baltic, and beard, in his capital, the monarch whom she has thus congratulated on his accession. Probably, however, she will not be driven to such an alternative; by artfully moving the political machinery of Europe, while, at the same time, she keeps the master-spring which gives the impulse carefully concealed, she may be able to effect all that is necessary, without exciting any thing beyond the mere suspicion of her agency.

The latest accounts from South America would lead us to the inference that General Bolivar has been invited to assume the sovereign power, and that the people of that country are not yet in a situation to enjoy the benefits of free institutions. We fear this will be found to be the case, if one-half of the statements which are given on the authority of private correspondence, and of travellers who have visited the southern continent, are to be relied on. We wait with some anxiety for the arrival of the next accounts, which will put us in the the possession of such facts as will enable us to come to a conclusive opinion on the subject.

Domestic.

Carriage Stealing.—The annals of Bow-street cannot, we venture to say, furnish a more comical scene than one which occurred a few nights since in New York. A physician was called late in the evening to visit a patient in the upper part of Hudson-street, and left his horse and gig tied to a post at the door. After concluding his call, as he passed out of the house to his carriage, he observed that two men were preparing for an "abduction." One held the reins in his hand ready to ascend, and the other had just finished untying the horse and arranging the bridle. The night was dark, and the physician approached them unseen, when seizing the reins, he tripped up the man who held them, and sprang into the gig. At the same moment the companion of the man in the gutter jumped in on the opposite side, and supposing that he was safely seated by his fellow, advised the doctor to drive down Hudson-st. which was done at a round trot. Before reaching Broome-street he remarked, "Let us turn Broome-street to the Bowery, and then clear out on the Haerlem road." The doctor replied negatively in a monosyllable, and his companion not yet discovering his mistake, remonstrated; but they passed Broome-street a considerable distance, when the fellow said, "what the d——l do you mean by going down town—where the —— are you driving?" —"I am driving you to Bridewell as fast as I can go," replied the doctor. The unlucky wight thought that *French leave* was the best which he could take, and in his rapid flight for terra firma struck his head against the top of the gig and fell at full length under the wheel, which passed directly over him. Here he was left to the mercy of the first good Samaritan who might pass that way.

New York Times.

At the Circuit Court, sitting last month at Tuscaloosa, (Alabama) John Williams, found guilty of *manslaugkter*, was fined *fifty dollars* and sentenced to six months imprisonment." While, at the same term, James B. Moore, convicted of killing a *mule*, was fined *seventy five dollars* and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Verily, it would appear, that in the opinion of an Alabama Jury, the life of a *man* was of less value than the life of a *mule!*

N. C. Banks and Notes.—The last Georgia Journal has an article on this subject which it is proper should be noticed, if for no other object than to correct its errors, as we hope they are. It asserts that,

"The State of North-Carolina, (we are informed) finding it convenient to transfer funds to the North during the winter season, sends an agent to Agusta with a large amount of its bills. These are expended in the purchase of Cotton, which is shipped to N. York and there sold. Thus the Bank obtains the command of funds in that city."

We have been requested to inquire, and we really think the credit of the Bank is interested in the answer, whether the Bank of North-Carolina has stooped to engage in a petty traffic in cotton? We shall be glad if the Raleigh editors will enable us to contradict the report.

The Journal also states that N. C. Notes are at 4¾ to 5 per cent. discount in Charleston. This is not the fact, nor has it been for some time past, if we are to rely upon the quotations in the Charleston papers, in which they are now stated at 2 per cent. discount.

Fayetteville Observer.

The "*Nashville Bank*" suspended *specie payment* on Thursday last. We are informed, that a statement of the situation of this institution, will be made public on Monday next, by the Directors. Great excitement has been produced by this event, among all classes of our citizens, and we hope, the melancholy forebodings of many may prove mere "phantoms of the brain"—but we are not ourselves without our fears, as to what is yet to come. In the mean time, we would advise holders of notes on the Nashville Bank, not to part with them, without an equivalent. We are justified in thus advising from the fact, that the Directors are men from whose character and standing in society, every exertion will be made to redeem their paper, as soon as possible—and it is said, they are amply able to meet every demand, so soon as their debts can be called in and their property disposed of—and we have no doubt they have already set about effecting this object.—We postpone any further remark on this subject, until the expose of the Directors shall be laid before the public.

As to the other Banks in this place, it is generally believed, they will be able to meet all demads in *specie.*

Nashville Republican.

Reclaimed land.—Mr. David Justice, jr. of this county, made the present season, seventeen barrels of Corn, two wagon loads of Pumpkins and a large quantity of Peas, from one acre and ten poles of ground, and he has now the prospect of a fine crop of Turnips from the same soil. This land was marshy and unusually covered with water, but having been drained and cleared, was cultivated for the first time, this season.

We hope yet to see the passage of a law by our Legislature, directing the draining of the immense body of Swamp land in the eastern section of our State, which being now constantly covered with water, is the fruitful source of our State, which being now constantly covered with water, is the fruitful source of disease in that quarter, but which, if reclaimed, would give the State thousands of acres of the most fertile land, and would greatly increase the funds of the State.

Raleigh Register.

Dr. Grant, of St. Simon's Island, (Georgia,) has presented to the Agricultural Society of that district a specimen of the *Date*, the product of St. Simons, supposed to be the first specimen of that delicious fruit ever produced in this country.

Silk.—An elderly farmer from Connecticut told us the other day, that he had about 500 mulberry trees then growing on his farm—that he fed one hundred thousand worms, which produced about 50 pounds of silk annually. The whole business, of feeding the worms, &c. is performed by his daughters. But very little labour is required, and he thinks that in the course of a few years,—after his trees come to maturity,—he shall, by increasing the number of his worms in proportion to the quantity of feed supplied, produce yearly about *three hundred pounds of the raw material.* Thus giving his girls another opportunity of adding to the common stock of domestic comfort, and of providing a livelihood for themselves. We wish him success; and the heart of every friend to the increasing prosperity of our domestic manufactures, will throb a generous response.

Amer. Farmer.

About nine years since, the town of Worcester, Mass. purchased a farm of about 230 acres, on which to employ the town paupers. On this, every one who is able, is required to labor, and by the products of the farm they have reduced the expense of their support from $2,000 to about seven hundred.

Solomon Allen, Esq. the Broker and Lottery Vender, has given $1000 to the Synod of North-Carolina, for the use of the Theological Seminary of Virginia and North-Carolina, situated in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

The General Court has been engaged, during its present term, on several interesting cases which we shall notice on their adjournment. We understand, that the judgment in the case of Anderson, charged with the abduction of a young girl, has been set aside on the ground, that we haveno statute law to create it into an offence—and that at the time we adopted the Common Law of England, it was an offence cognizable only by the Ecclesiastical Courts and that we have no such tribunal in Virginia.—*Rich. Com.*

BOSTON, MASS. NOV. 18.

The Season.—Snow has fallen this season in Montreal, Quebec, &c. to the North; in New Brunswick, &c. to the East; and in Trenton, Philadelphia, &c. to the South, but not a flake has been seen here. There are many alive who well recollect that on and before the "*Popes Days,*" (5th November,) of olden times, there were for many years in succession, snow and good sleighing.

Ohio Conference.—The Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, closed its session at Hillsborough, on Wednesday, the 11 ult. Bishop Hedding presided; great harmony prevailed; the business of the conference was concluded in a satisfactory manner.—Resolutions were passed, approving of the establishment of the Christian Advocate, and of the circulation of it within the bounds of the conference. Eleven preachers were admitted on trial. Three were ordained to the office of Deacon, and seven to that of Elder. One was returned supernumerary, six superannuated, four received a location, one expelled, and one had died. The number of members in society is 29,825 whites and 379 colored, being an increase since last year of 1600. The next session of the conference is to be held at Cincinnati, September 19, 1827.

Capt. Parry's new expedition—It is stated in an English paper that early in the spring, the Hecla is to be prepared to convey Capt. Parry and Capt. Franklin to Cloven Cliff, in Spitsbergen, in lat. 79 deg. 52 min. From this point they are to depart for the pole, in two vessels, which will be made for use either as boats or sledses, as water or ice may be found. They are to be built of light, tough, and flexible materials, with coverings of leather and oil cloth; the latter convertible into sails. Two officers and ten men are to be appointed to each, with provisions for ninety-two days, which, if they only travelled on the average thirteen miles per day and met with no insurmountable obstacles, would be sufficient for their reaching the long desired Pole and returning to the Hecla, at Cloven Cliff. During the captain's absence, the boats of the ship are to be engaged in exploring the eastern side of Spitzbergen; and officers and men of science in making philosophical experiments with the pendulum on magnetism and meteorology, in natural history, &c. The reward of success, besides the personal glory and general advantage attending the exploit, will be 5,000*l.*

Balt. Patriot.

The National Road.—The Petersburg Republican has understood from Washington, that the government has "determined" on the route for the great road from Washington to New-Orleans, viz: the Eastern route through the capitals of Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. We should rejoice to know that this route had been fixed upon, but that cannot yet be the fact, because Congress alone possesses the power to do it. It may be, that the President and his Cabinet have determined to recommned this route to Congress, and we enteriain hardly a doubt that they will do so; but the question must be "definitely determined" by Congress, and that will not be effected without a struggle between the several interests.

Fayetteville Observer.

The important suit of the State Bank *vs.* the Securities of Robert Raiford, recently pending in the Superior Court of this County, went off last week, upon a non-suit suffered by the Plaintiffs. An attempt was made by the Bank to remove the case to some adjacent county, but as two removals had already taken place, the Court would not sustain the motion, upon which the Plaintiffs submitted to a non-suit, intending to commence their action in some other county.

N. C. Journal.

From the Savannah Georgian, Nov. 8.

Yankee Trick!—In the town of Westborough, in the county of Worcester, and state of Massachusetts, there reside two families, on adjoining farms, the one named Harrington, the other Forbish, both men of small property, with large families. Their children have received such education as the schools of the town afford, and have been inured to the laborious occupations of their fathers.

The third son of Mr. Harrington is about 28 years of age—Mr. Forbish has a son three or four years younger, who had the misfortune when young to be crippled, so as to destroy his ability to labor as a farmer.

Some time since, a conversation took place between these young men, in which Forbish spoke of his unfortunate lot in being crippled so as to destroy his usefulness to himself and his family. Harrington, in comiserating with him, observed. "I have just bought a lottery ticket, and if it draws a prize you shall have half of it."

Time rolled on—the conversation and the lottery by Forbish, were forgetton—but the lottery was drawn, and Harrington's ticket drew ten thousand dollars. He took proper measures to obtain the money, called on the crippled Forbuih, reminded him of the promise, and paid him over half the proceeds of the ticket, and with the other half has since purchased a farm for himself.

The moral and religious principles which lay the foundation of that sacred regard to the fulfilment of a promise which is exhibited in this act, are carefully disseminated in that section of the country, to which the appellation of "Yankee" is so often applied with sarcastic sneer.

Perhaps this story is as well worth recording as the thousand fabrications of witlings about "wooden nutmegs," "Yankee tricks," and "Yankee notions," which adorn the columns of many of our papers, to the equal disgrace of the fabricator and circulator.

On Saturday last, the *Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman*, of Salisbury, was elected Principal of the Raleigh Academy, in the place of the *Rev. Dr. Wm. M'Pheeters*, resigned. Mr. Freeman will enter upon the duties of his appointment on the first Monday of January, at which time the next session of the Academy commences.

Raleigh Star.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th inst. contains the following extract of a letter from Washington:

"The prospect of the Southern States is every day becoming more gloomy. I see that in Kentucky Jackson is opposed on the ground that he is unfavorable to the "Tariff"—which is hanging like a millstone about the Southern country.—Did you ever think to make an estimate of the productions of the State South of the Potomac—not the custom house returns only, but the millions sent coastwise also, to swell the exports and profits of the Northern cities? The South is in a complete state of colonial vassalage—and there, as the West is joining the East, it must remain. I am sorry to find such a disinclination to look this question in the face. I am sure it would lose more than half its terrors, if properly investigated—and it is by no means improbable, if the truth were fearlessly stated, that some part of the burden might be removed."

[What nonsense is this! For "the millions" sent to swell the "profits of the Northern cities" is not a full value received in cash or its equivalent? Of what consequence is it to the South to whom she sells, if she well be paid? and is it not evident that the North pays well, if, with the world open before er, the South still continues to send her productions "coastwise" to that quarter?

Suppose the Northern purcahsers should come into the Baltimore market and take off the Maryland crop of Grain and Tobacco, would it become us to rail about the "millions sent coastwise" to swell the Northern coffers—no—we should always be glad of such customers, come whence they may; and equally glad to take of them such of their productions we may want in exchange.—The whining of the Washington letter writer, (which, by the way, we suspect was written in the Enquirer office) appears like the conduct of the child who wanted the cake and money too.]

Balt. Patriot.

The Petersburg Republican anticipates a protracted session of the Virginia Legislature, which will convene on the first Monday of December. Among the subjects which will detain the Legislature longer than ordinarily, the Republican enumerates the following: Two members are to be *scratched* from the present list of the Executive Council, and two others appointed in their places—the constitution requiring that two members should be elected every three years. A Senator of the United States is to be appointed *in the place* (literally, we hope) of John Randolph, whose term expires on the 4th March next. Tucker, Tyler, Giles (of the Wigman—Farmer Giles,) Dade, and Floyd, are mentioned as probable competitors against the present incumbent. It is also rumoured, that a preamble and resolutions will be introduced, similar to those of Mr. Madison, in 1798–99, relative to the Administration of Mr. Adams. (Fudge—"the Sceptre has departed from Judea:") The last subject named for the consideration of the legislature of Virginia, by the Republican, is of so ridiculous a character, that we should not think it worth noticing, had it not been put forth by one who pretends to some share of political sagacity, and who might be supposed by this time to have obtained some knowledge of constitutional law.—It is no less than the introduction of a bill, to impose a tax on northern manufactures, brought into that State, equivalent to the amount of duties paid on imported articles of a similar fabric. Admitting for a moment, that a State possesses the power to tax the produce and manufactures of another State, it would be miserable policy to exercise it. It would dismember the Union in ten years. But no State has this power. The constitution of the United States, defining the powers of congress, says, "The congress shall have power to lay and collect *taxes, duties,* imposts and excises"—"To regulate commerce with foreign nations, *and the several States.*" And, prohibiting certain powers to the States, the constitution further says,—"No State shall, without the consent of congress, *lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports,* except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its Inspection laws." These declarations of the constitution are so clear and decisive, we are surprised that the veteran editor of the Republican should have been led into the least doubt on the subject, especially when we consider, that he is one of those Virginia Simon Pures, who are incessantly railing at the administration for some supposed unconstitutional act or project, and ought to understand the plain letter, at least, of the statute by which he tries the accused.

We notice these things, *en passant*, merely to hold up to view the political vagaries of a once powerful State, but now mortified and falling to decay. The conduct of Virginia, now, is like that of Massachusetts in the days of the Hartford Convention; and will ultimately share the same fate in the judgement of mankind.

Balt. Patriot.

Right or wrong!—The opposers of Mr. Adams, among other uncandid assertions, say that his friends would have him supported regardless of his acts, whether *right or wrong.* These charges are wholly without foundation. The supporters of Mr. Adams have not, as yet, and we trust never will, by upholding an administration "right or wrong," imitate his opposers, who are determined to assail it "right or wrong." The difference between Mr. Adams' friends and his enemies is this: the first are disposed to give him a fair trial, to support him until he violates his sacred obligations, and betrays the interests of his country; while the latter, having declared, immediately after the election, that "were he as pure as the angles, he shall still be put down," are resolved to accomplish that object, and therefore oppose him in every act, and every where misrepresent his supporters.

N. H. Journal.

Female Education.—A correspondent of the N. Y. American complains that his daughter has been to a "fashionable boarding school" three years, and is solving problems in algebra, and yet she cannot solve a sum in the rule of three—he says she knows something about ancient history, but has not "got to modern history yet"—she can neither speak nor write English, but then she is studying French and Italian—and she cannot go to school in the afternoon in the same dress she wore in the morning!

Cegbnt Reason.—The venerable *Joseph Clark*, who had been 45 years Treasurer of Rhode Island, was, at the age of about seventy, nominated as a candidate for Governor. On being informed by a committee of the fact, he gave them the following answer:—"As I have enjoyed a good character among my fellow citizens all my life, as is proved by their choosing me their treasurer, more than forty years, *I have no notion of losing it now, in my old age, by being set up for Governor.*

The Albany Argus states that the returns of the late Election are all received, and that Gov. Clinton's majority is 3489.

The amount of canal toll received since the first of October, by the collector at Albany, is fifty thousand dollars.

There are upwards of 80 lines of stages that arrive and depart from Boston. They average 1200 departures and arrivals in one week in that city.

A New Jersy paper says, "We are just now forcibly reminded of an observation once made by Doctor Franklin, that New York and Pennsylvania, might be aptly compared to a barrel of cider tapped at both ends, from which her neighborly sisters were indulging themselves at her expense, in drawing out at their pleasure."

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1826.

We intended to conclude, in last week's paper, our remarks on an article in the N. C. Journal; but a press of business, and the continual interruptions during court week, left us hardly a moment of leisure. What we have farther to say, shall be as brief as the subject will admit.

The first charge of the N. C Journal against Mr. Adams, is the stale, and we might add, ridiculous one preferred by *Timothy Pickering*, which we give, according to the Journal's version, as follows: "Was it republican in Mr. Adams (when in the Senate of the United States Mr. Jefferson proposed an embargo on our shipping) to refuse to inquire into the reasons of the measure, to refuse to deliberate, declaring, that as the President had recommended the measure, Congress had nothing to do but to pass and adopt it?" There is something exceedingly unfair in reviving this charge,—a charge, we are fully persuaded, no intelligent man ever *believed*,—after the able and satisfactory refutation of it by Mr. Adams himself; but *fairness* is not what Mr. Adams has been accustomed to receive from the hands of his enemies.

Most of our readers are doubtless acquainted with the history of the embargo—a measure called for by the peculiar circumstances in which the country was placed—a measure, too, that was opposed with a virulence paralleled only by the scenes in Congress last winter; and it was Mr. Adams' *support* of this measure, not words used in debate, that rendered him obnoxious and exposed him to the malice of disappointed partizans, who have assailed him, from that time to this, with a fixedness of purpose worthy of a better cause. He acted the part of a true patriot, and preferred the interests of his country to the mad projects of a party; and for this he has been—for this he still is, traduced.

In 1824, Mr. *Timothy Pickering* published what he termed a *review* of the Cunningham Correspondence; but the main object of attack was not John Adams, the father, but John Q. Adams, the *son*; and in this review, accompanied with gross abuse of other distinguished republicans, such as Thomas Jefferson and Elbridge Gerry, was brought forward the charge which is now reiterated in the N. C. Journal. In July, 1824, a new edition of Mr. Adams' pamphlet on the Embargo of 1808 was published; to which he added an appendix, in which the obnoxious phrase imputed to him by Timothy Pickering is satisfactorily explained; and it is a little surprising, that any one, after reading the explanation, should revive the charge, with the expectation of imposing it on the people as entitled to credit. But in relation to this charge, we prefer that Mr. Adams should speak for himself; we shall proceed, therefore, to make some extracts from his appendix, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

After describing the critical situation in which the country was placed at that period—assailed on the one hand by Napoleon, and on the other by England—our seamen impressed by one, and our commerce the prey of both;—Mr. Adams goes on to say:—

"It was in this state of things that the message recommending the embargo, was received and discussed, in *secret session*, by the Senate. The *only* motive for debating it with closed doors was the necessity, if the measure recommended was decided proper, of adopting it *immediately*. Every hour of debate tended to defeat the object of the message. For the instant it should be known in the commercial cities that an embargo was impending, the spirit of desperate adventure would have rushed to sea, with every plank that could have been made to float; and the delay of a week in deliberation, instead of sheltering the property of our merchants from depredation, would only have cast it forth upon the waters to be intercepted by the cruizers of both the combating nations.

"The *message* was referred, in senate, to a committee of five, of which general Samuel Smith, himself an eminent merchant, brother to the secretary of the navy, and in the full confidence of Mr. Jefferson, was chairman, and of which I was a member. The chairman proposed to the committee, to report a bill in compliance with the recommendation of the message. I objected that the two documents with the message were not sufficient to justify so strong and severe a measure as an embargo; and enquired, whether besides the general notoriety of the dangers, mentioned in the message, the executive had other reasons for the measure, which it might not be convenient to assign. The chairman said, it was expected and hoped that the act would have a favorable effect, to aid the executive in the negociation with Mr. Rose; and also, that it was intended as a substitution for the non-importation act, which had passed on the 18th of April, 1806, but pending the negociations had been suspended until the 14th December, 1807, only four days before the message. This act was itself nearly equivalent to a total commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain; and to have repealed, or longer suspended it at *that* time, would have been a surrender at discretion, upon *all* the subjects of controversy, then in so high a state of aggravation, with that power. To these reasons I yielded, and the bill for laying the embargo was reported to the Senate with the *unanimous* assent of the committee.

"The bill was opposed in the Senate, very feebly upon its merits, and exclusively by the federal members, then only four in number. The principal effort made by them was to obtain *delay*, which would, as has been shown, have defeated in a great measure the object of the bill. They obtained against the bill only the vote of Mr. Maclay, of Pennsylvania, and of Mr. Crawford, then a new member, but who afterwards constantly supported the adherence of the administration to the act, as long as it was continued.

"In assigning to the Senate very briefly my reasons for assenting to the bill, and for the belief that it ought to pass without delay, I admitted that the two documents transmitted with the message, would not have been of themselves, to my mind, sufficient to warrant the measure recommended in it, but referring to the existing state of things, of public notoriety, and denominated in the message "*the present crisis*," I observed that the executive, having recommended the measure upon his responsibility, had doubtless other reasons for it which I was persuaded were satisfactory; that with this view, convinced of the expediency of the bill, I was also impressed with the necessity of its immediate adoption: that it was a time, not for deliberation but for action: and that I wished the bill, instead of lingering through the dilatory process of ordinary legislation, might pass through all the stages of its enactment in a single day. With these views a decided majority of the Senate concurred. The rule which required that bills should be read three times on three different days, was suspended; all motions of postponement were discarded, and the bill was passed in the Senate by a vote of 22 to 6.

"My allusion to the recommendation of the executive upon his responsibility and to my confidence in it, was purposely made in general terms; but it had reference to the reasons which had been assigned to me in the committee, by the chairman. I deemed it less necessary to specify them, because, as I have observed, the opposition to the bill upon its merits was exceedingly feeble; scarcely calling for an answer."

* * * * * * * * *

"The error of Mr. Pickering's charge consists in his connecting my expression of confidence in the recommendation of the executive, which I assigned as *one* of my reasons for agreeing to the act, with my argument for the necessity of despatch, which was founded in the nature of the act itself, and the portentous crisis of the times.

The reference to the recommendation of the executive was made in answer to the objection that the documents sent with the message did not justify the measure recommended in it. Knowing that there were other reasons, and referring to them for the justification of my own vote, both in committee and in the Senate, in favour of the bill, nothing could have been farther from my thoughts, as nothing would have been more in conflict with the whole tenour of my conduct through five years of active service as a member of the Senate, than the utterance of a sentiment of subserviency to the *will*, or even to the *wishes* of the executive.

The confidence in the executive which I avowed, was applicable to the particular circumstances of the time, and to the particular subject in discussion. Nor was that confidence misplaced. In the house of representatives the embargo message was debated three days on the merits—but after the three days the house came to the same conclusion at which the senate had arrived in four hours. It was a wise, a provident, and, above all, a purely patriotic measure. The share that I had in it, and the part that I took in promoting it, remain among the transactions of my public life to which my memory recurs with the most gratifying recollections. Many other events have been less trying to the fortitude of adversity, and more favoured by the vicissitudes of fortune: but on no occasion has the consciousness of upright intentions, and a spirit independent alike of obsequiousness to executive will, and of factious opposition, borne me with more firm and even step through the temporary furnace of affliction, and sustained me under the abandonment of friends, the alienation of popular favour at home, and all the obloquy that Mr. Pickering and his co-adjutors have from that day to this been able to conjure upon my head."

The editor of the N. C. Journal, it can hardly be doubted, read this appendix at the time it was published—he read in it the solemn asseveration of Mr. Adams, that he "*never expressed or felt the sentiment imputed to him;*"—yet he has re-published the charge, in its most obnoxious shape, without even an intimation that a doubt was ever expressed of its truth, much less, that it has long since been conclusively refuted. This may comport with the maxim now in vogue with certain politicians, that "all's fair in politics;" but it is not according to the golden rule, "to do unto others, as you would that others should do unto you;" and it ill accords with the *impartiality* professed by the editor of the Journal, if our memory do not deceive us, in his prospectus.

Another impeachment of the republicanism of Mr. Adams, is made by the editor of the N. C. Journal, interrogatively, as follows:—"Was it republican in Mr. Adams to accept of the Presidency, in opposition to the expressed will of a majority of the people?" It were, perhaps, a sufficient reply to this to say, that a *majority* of the people was in favor of neither of the candidates; that therefore, according to the Journal's logic, "the *expressed will* of a *majority* of the people" was in opposition to each of them, of consequence, it would have been anti-republican in either of the others to have accepted the office, had it been tendered to him: and farther, that the highest candidate received but little more than *one-third* of the electoral votes, and Mr. Adams but little less, consequently it was strictly *republican* in him, after being constitutionally elected, "to accept of the Presidency." But we will go farther and say, that the "expressed will" of the *people* was as much, at least, in favor of Mr. Adams, as of his principal competitor; and in support of this we appeal to facts, which cannot be confuted.

In the electoral colleges, the votes for the several candidates were as follows:—

Jackson	99
Adams	84
Crawford	41
Clay	37

But this does not represent their real strength, as we shall show. In Illinois, where Gen. Jackson received *two* electoral votes, and Mr. Adams *one*, a greater number of the people was in favor of the latter than of the former, as was shown by their votes at the polls; there being 1542 for Adams, and 1272 for Jackson. In Maryland, too, Mr. Adams obtained only *three* votes, while Gen. Jackson received *seven*; yet the former received several hundred more votes from the *people* than the latter. On *republican* principles, then, Mr. Adams was entitled to *ten* votes in Maryland and *three* in Illinois, when he actually received but *four* in both states. In North-Carolina, had a separate ticket been run for Adams, Mr. Crawford, without doubt, would have obtained the 15 votes of this state. In this view of the subject, and it is a strictly correct one, the three candidates would be entitled to the following votes:—

Adams	93
Jackson	75
Crawford	56

Again. By proportioning the votes for each candidate *to the number of votes given to him in each state*, the subjoined would be the result, omitting fractions:

Adams	98
Jackson	86
Crawford	47
Clay	27

Once more. By proportioning the votes for each candidate to the number of votes given to him in each state, *reduced for the effects of the three-fifths for colored representation*, a different result is obtained:—

Adams	95
Jackson	75
Crawford	40
Clay	28

The foregoing *facts* are worth volumes of assertions or insinuations; and until the editor of the North-Carolina Journal can show that they are not *true*, we trust he will not bring forward again, as an evidence that Mr. Adams is no republican, his acceptance of an office to which he was constitutionally and fairly elected. Indeed, a more absurd impeachment of his republicanism could not have been made, nor one of more easy refutation; and a resort to such petty shifts, shows on what a weak foundation the opposition to the present administration is built.

The other accusations against Mr. Adams are scarcely worth notice. They are the common slanders of the day, worn thread-bare in the arduous service of the *coalition*—assertions without proofs; charges which nobody believes, and unsupported by a particle of evidence that would weigh a feather in the mind of any impartial man. In relation to one of them, which has been travelling to and fro, from Maine to Georgia, for the past six months, accompanied by a great deal of *cant*, in the hope of making an impression favorable to the coalition, on the moral sense of the community,—we will quote the words of the editors of the National Intelligencer, in their controversy with the Richmond Enquirer, and hasten to a conclusion:—"As to the frivolous perquisitions," say they, "into the petty concerns of the Presidential household, the poor old billiard table and the chessmen, we consider them unworthy the notice of any man whose soul aspires to a higher element than that in which these petty topics fester."

One word in conclusion. In supporting the present administration, we are actuated by principle, uncontaminated by selfish considerations. We supported the administration of Mr. Monroe, because we approved of its leading policy—Mr. Adams is travelling in the steps of his predecessor—his measures, thus far, we cordially approve—and we should despise ourselves, if we had not independence enough to give utterance to this approbation, temperately but firmly. In shaping our political course, we have consulted our own judgment, and what we honestly thought to be the interest of our country, without suffering ourselves to be influenced by the fear, that the support of such a man or such a measure would be unpopular; and if, on this account, we have incurred the enmity of some, we have likewise been rewarded with the approbation of others, whose good opinion we do not lightly esteem. But come what may, we shall not abandon our principles until we are satisfactorily convinced they are wrong; nor change our course, to suit the whim or caprice of any individual or any party.

Judge SMITH has been elected by the legislature of South-Carolina, U. States' Senator from that state, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Gaillard. Judge HUGER was the opposing candidate. The vote was, for Smith 83—Huger 81. This result was doubtless as unexpected as it will be disagreeable to the leaders of the opposition in South-Carolina.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE Exercises of this Academy, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Cottrell, his son, and their ladies, will be resumed on the 1st Monday in January, 1827.—The course of instruction will embrace spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Ethics, History, plain and ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Painting, on velvet, and music on the Piano Forte.

Price of tuition, exclusive of ornamental branches and music, for for each Student per Session 10.
Drawing, Painting and Needle Work 10.
Music 20.

☞Boarding can be had, on moderate terms, either at the Academy, or at respectable private houses in town.

3t'11.

Estate of Milas J. Robinson.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the notes due to this estate, are in my hands for collection; and if the debtors do not avail themselves of this information, they will find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer.

T. J. ORR.

2t'10

Hireing.

AT the late residence of Fredrick Dinkins, deceased, on Saturday, the 30th instant.—I will hire out to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, the Land and Negroes belonging to the estate of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, *Guardian.*

Dec. 8th, 1826.—3t'11p.

Notice.

ON the 16th of this month, at the late resi of Elizabeth Pickens, deceased, in Mecklenburg county, I shall expose to hire several valuable Negroes, for one year; and at the same time and place, the Plantation whereon she lived will be rented, for the same term of time. The said Negroes and land belong to the estate of Wm. Pickens, deceased.

ROBT. PICKENS, *Adm'r.*
of WM. PICKENS.

Dec. 1, 1826.—1w'9p.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1826.

John Bradley, *vs.* Reuben Searsey and the heirs of John Miller, dec. } Petition to vacate a grant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Lowrie and wife, Susannah Lowrie and John F. Miller, the heirs and representatives of John Miller, deceased, are not inhabitants of the state: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur; that said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard, as to them, ex parte.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th November, 1826.

JAMES MORRIS, *Clerk.*

6t14—pr. adv. $3.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1826.

John Bradley *vs.* Joshua Souther and the heirs of John Miller, deceased. } Petition to vacate a grant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Lowrie and wife, Susanah Lowrie and John F. Miller, the heirs and representatives of John Miller, deceased, are not inhabitants of the State: It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be holden in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur; that said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard, as to them, ex parte. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th November, A. D. 1826.

JAMES MORRIS, *Clerk.*

6t'14—pr. adv. $3.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday, the 19th day of December next, at the late dwelling-house of Samuel Neely, deceased, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of a number of

Likely young NEGROES,
Horses, Cattle, Hogs,
Corn, Fodder and Hay,
Household & Kitchen Furniture,

with a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate. Where due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given, by

JAS. NEELY, and } *Executors.*
JOHN HART, }

Nov. 27, 1826.—2t'9

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Neely, sen. deceased, are hereby required to come forward and make settlement; and all those having demands against said estate, are hereby notified to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 22d instant, at the dwelling-house of Zenas Alexander, deceased, his SAW MILL & GRIST MILL seat, including about fourteen acres of land. Sale at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known by A. W. ALEXANDER, *Ex'r.*

December 1, 1826.—3t10

23 LIKELY NEGROES,

Stock, Crop, &c.—12 mo's. Credit.

WILL be sold, at the late dwelling of Samuel C. Caldwell, four miles east of Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 19th of December next, all the SLAVES, CROP, STOCK, and personal property of every description belonging to the estate, among which are, an extensive

Theological & Literary Library,
A four wheel family Carriage,
A geared Horse Grist-Mill, &c.

At the same time, all the lands will be rented.

As the greater part of the notes arising from the sale will be placed in the hands of the guardians of the minor heirs, a considerable indulgence may be expected, when the securities are unexceptionable.

Every person indebted to the estate, is requested to settle up; and all those having claims against the estate, are required to present them, as the law directs. Sale to continue from day to day.

J. M'KNITT, *Adm'r.*

November 27, 1826.—3t10

☞The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the foregoing one insertion, and send his account to this office.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber has one hundred and forty acres of land for sale, nine miles east of Charlotte and on the head waters of Reedy Creek, which he offers on very accommodating terms. There are a good house and barn, and other necessary buildings on the place; and it is a commodious seat for some tradesman. For terms, apply either to Samuel Johnston, adjoining the land, or to myself.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Nov. 27, 1826.—4t11

Benj. Hartgrove's Estate.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators of the estate of Benjamin Hartgrove, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Thursday, the 4th day of January next, the following property, to wit: Eleven or twelve negroes, one of whom is a bricklayer; Household and Kitchen Furniture; two Wagons; Corn and Cotton, Hay and Fodder, Hogs, and other articles not necessary to mention. Twelve months' credit will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

RICHARD RANKIN, } *Adm'rs.*
ROBERT WILSON, }

Nov. 27, 1826.—3t10

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the estate, are required to present them, as the law directs.

John Stewart's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of John Stewart, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on the 26th of December, the following property, to wit: Two tracts of land, containing 500 acres, lying on Waxaw creek; four negroes, a quantity of corn and cotton; Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep; one set of blacksmith's tools, a set of wagon maker's do.; several wagons, implements of husbandry, together with two stills, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, 12 months' credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against the estate, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said John Stewart, deceased, as guardian of Jas. B. Carns and Wm. A Carns, are notified, that unless they come forward and make payment to the executor by the day of sale, their notes will be put in an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN STEWART, *Executor.*

Nov. 27, 1826.—3t10

Payments must be made.

THE heirs of the estate of Samuel Harris, deceased, demand their legacies from the executors. Such as are in arrears to said estate, are requested to make payment by the first of January next; if not, they may anticipate the result.

LAIRD H. HARRIS, }
JOHN GINGLES, } *Ex'rs.*
JONATHAN HARRIS, }

Nov. 30, 1826.—3t10

Colonel's Orders.

REGIMENTAL QUARTERS,
2d Dec. 1826.

THE commissioned officers of the 68th Regiment N. C. Militia, together with the 1st and 2nd Sergeants of each company belonging thereto, are hereby ordered to parade at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 10 O'clock, A. M. armed and equipped for the purpose of drill;—at which time, also, a Regimental Court Martial will be held.

By order of Col. Davidson,
J. H. NORMENT, *Adjt.*

2t'9.

Poetry.

From the Monthly and European Magazine.

TIME'S CHANGES.

There was a child, a helpless child,
Full of vain fears and fancies wild,
That often wept, and sometimes smil'd,
Upon its mother's breast;
Feebly its meanings stammered out,
And tottered trembling about,
And knew no wider world without
Its little home of rest.

There was a boy, a light-heart boy,
One whom no troubles could annoy,
Save some lost sport, or shattered toy
Forgotten in an hour;
No dark remembrance troubled him,
No future fear his path could dim,
But joy before his eyes would swim,
And hope rise like a tower.

There was a youth, an ardent youth,
Full of high promies, courage, truth,
He felt no scathe, he knew no ruth,
Save love's sweet wounds alone;
He thought but of two soft blue eyes,
He sought no gain but beauty's prize,
And sweeter held love's saddest sighs
Than music's softest tone.

There was a man, a wary man,
Whose bosom nurs'd full many a plan
For making life's contracted span
A path of gain and gold;
And how to sow, and how to reap,
And how to swell his shining heap,
And how the wealth acquired to keep
Secure within its fold.

There was an old, old, grey-haired one,
On whom had fourscore winters done
Their work appointed, and had spun
His thread of life so fine,
That scarce its thin line could be seen,
And with the slightest touch, I ween,
'Twould be as it had never been,
And leave behind no sign.

And who were they, those five, whom fate
Seemed as strange contrasts to create,
That each might in his different state
The other's pathways shun?
I tell thee that that infant vain,
That boy, that youth, that man of gain,
That grey-beard, who did roads attain
So various—*they were one.* H. N.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the La Belle Assemble.

WEDDINGS: BY A PARISH CLERK.

It is a fine thing to live in a literary age. I never thought of making pretensions to authorship, which would have been a very presumptuous idea in an obscure parish clerk like myself; and yet, because at the instigation of a friend in the book trade, I just penned a few particulars relating to the marriages which stand upon our register, behold I have had, I do not know how many applications, from gentlemen who tell me they belong to the leading periodicals of the day, editors of the most fashionable magazines, to continue my "reminiscences," as they are pleased to call them. Notwithstanding this great encouragement, and the pleasure I experience in having unexpectedly obtained so large a share of public approbation, it was a long time before I could be prevailed upon to commit my poor notions of things to paper again; more especially as I feared that many persons who liked my former effusion would raise their expectations too high, and so turn away from the perusal of the second disappointed, as, of course, I picked out the most interesting narratives at my first selection, and have now only to choose from those which I formerly rejected as too dull to amuse, or too extravagant for belief. Nevertheless, I am very willing to distrust the judgment which induced me to pass over incidents that now, for the first time, see the light in a literary shape; and I beg to say, that I will vouch for the truth of every circumstance which shall appear under my hand. The facts, indeed, have been already partly known to the public, as all my neighbours can testify: and should any doubt arise, I am very certain that the rector and the officiating clergyman will corroborate my evidence if called upon. Indeed, I believe from the little I have seen of the world—and I have seldom stepped out of the limits of my own parish—that the imagination of an author cannot outstrip the extraordinary events which occur in common life; and that a book might be written, of which every syllable should be strictly true, which the critics would condemn as absolutely incredible.

I make these remarks because, as my veracity has never yet been called in question, I should be sorry at my time of life to incur the imputation of distorting facts; & if, on the other hand, my stories should be condemned as too commonplace, I can only plead the strong temptation which the applause of so many fine gentlefolks offered to an humble scribe.

It would not perhaps be unamusing to describe the vast changes in fashion which have taken place during the forty years that I have officiated as parish clerk; but though I am not an inattentive observer of dress, I have looked beyond the bridal robes, and my chief delight has been to scrutinize, I hope not impertinently, the conduct of the parties. I was much interested by the appearance of a lady who came in a splendid carriage, and attended by her friends, to our church. She was richly and elegantly attired, in white lace and in white satin; but no one looked upon her countenance would ever cast a thought upon her dress again: her form was so thin and fragile, it seemed a mere shadow; her face was of lily paleness, and she wore a look of deep and touching melancholy, that the heart melted at the piteous sight. There was, however, no violence in her grief; her eyes were tearless, and her manner was calm. I understood that she was a great heiress, who had lately changed her name for a large fortune, and that she was of age, and her own mistress; therefore there could be no constraint employed in inducing her to approach the altar. My ears are rather quick, and I could not help overhearing a part of this lady's conversation with her bride's-maid, as they walked up and down the aisle together. "I was wrong to come here," she said, in a mournful tone, "wrong to allow any persuasion to tempt me to violate the faith I have plighted to the dead. Can an oath so sacred as that which I have sworn ever be cancelled? I scarcely dare glance my eyes towards those dark and distant corners, lest I should encounter his reproaching shade: it seems as though he *must* rise from the grave to upbraid me with my broken vow."

The friend endeavoured to combat these fantastical notions, urged the duty she owed to the living, and the various excellencies of the man who now claimed her hand. "I know it all," returned the fair mourner, "but still I cannot be persuaded that I have not acted lightly in accepting the address of another. My faith should be buried in the tomb with my heart and my affections. I fear me that he who now receives my vows will repent those solicitations which have induced me to break my steadfast resolution to keep that solemn promise which made me the bride of the dead." Pulling down her veil, she passed her hand across her eyes and sighed heavily. Not wishing to appear intrusive, I withdrew to the vestry-room; ands hortly afterwards the bride-groom entered, accompanied by a gentleman whom he introduced as a stranger, saying that the relative who was to have attended him as the groom's-man had been suddenly taken ill, and his place unexpectedly supplied by a friend newly arrived from the Continent. He then inquired for the bride, entered the church, and led her to the altar. The clergyman opened his book—the ceremony commenced—and the lady, raising her drooping downcast head, fixed her eyes upon the stranger who stood by her intended husband's side, and, uttering a wild scream, fell lifeless on the ground! We carried her immediately into the vestry, and, after many applications of hartshorn-and-water, she at length revived. In the interim an explanation had taken place; and I learned that in early life the bride had been engaged to the gentleman whose appearance had caused so much agitation, and whom she had long mourned as one numbered with the dead. The bride-groom did not urge the conclusion of the ceremony, and indeed the spirits of the lady had sustained too severe a shock for the possibility of going through it. Her tremor was so great that there was some difficulty in conveying her to the carriage, and the whole party retired looking very blank and dejected.

About three months afterwards, the same lady came to church again to be married, and never in my life did I see so astonishing a change as that which had taken place in her person and demeanour. She had grown quite plump; a sweet flush suffused her face, and her eyes, instead of being sunk and hollow, were now radiantly brilliant. She stepped forward with a cheerful air, and her voice sounded joyously. If my surprise were great at this alteration, it was still greater when I looked at the bridegroom, and saw that he was the very same gentleman who had come before. I thought, to be sure, that the lady who had grieved so deeply was now going to be united to her first love—but, no such thing; and I was told afterwards, that the young heiress was so shocked by the inconstancy of the faithless friend—for it seems that he was not aware of the report of his death, and had long ceased to trouble himself about her—that her attachment was quite cured, and she had determined to bestow her hand and fortune upon the man who best deserved them.

There was something very remarkable about the next couple who came to be married. The lady was old, and the gentleman young—a mere boy of one-and-twenty, going to link himself with sixty-five. And such a vinegar crabbed aspect as the bride possessed was surely never exhibted at a wedding before. She seemed conscious that she was about to do a foolish thing, and was angry that the world thought so too: the bridegroom looked sheepish, and kept his eyes fixed on the ground, while he rapped his shoe with his cane, much to the discomfiture of the lady, who was compelled to put herself forward as he hung back, and to take his arm instead of waiting to be led to the altar. She could not conceal her mortification at the neglect she experienced, but she bridled, and tost and cast such bitter glances upon those who seemed disposed to smile, that all the party stood awe-struck; and when the ceremony commenced, it was rather curious to hear the bridegroom whispering his part of the service, while the sharp shrill voice of the bride was actually starting in the solemn silence of a large and nearly empty church. The contrast between this antiquated belle's yellow parchment visage and her snowy drapery was so striking that it increased her ugliness. I could think of nothing but an Egyptian mummy tricked out in white satin; and there were some sly looks passed amid the company when her restless fiery eyes were for a moment withdrawn, which seemed to say that some such idea was gliding through their heads. I suppose that she had a good deal of money, for by the poor lad's manner I should think that nothing else would have induced so young a man to link himself with such a withered, and I may say pestilent hag.

I have seen, to be sure, many unwilling bridegrooms in my time. One I remember, was evidently brought to the church through fear of the brothers of his bride; they came, three of them, to escort the lady, as fierce as dragoon officers; and I believe one of them was in the army, for he clattered in with long spurs, and wore a brave pair of mustachios on his uper lip. The other two were stout athletic men, with an air of great resolution; while the bridegroom, who was strong enough to have coped with any one of them, but who in all probability disliked the chances of a bullet, looked dogged and sullen, taking especially care to show that the slight civility that he displayed was extorted from him by compulsion. I felt for the poor girl, for she met nothing but stern glances. The rising tears were checked by a frown from some one of her three brothers, who watched her narrowly; and there was little consolation to be drawn from the countenance of her intended husband; if ever he looked up there was a scowl upon his brow. She could only hope to exchange three tyrants for one, and there seemed too great a probability that the last would revenge upon her the treatment which he had received from her kinsmen. The ladies of the party shook their heads and were silent: and altogether I never saw more evil augury, although the termination was not so disastrous as that which I once witnessed upon a nearly similar occasion.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Intemperance.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT OBSERVER.

INFALLIBLE ANTIDOTE.

Entire abstinence from ardent spirits is the only certain preventive of Intemperance.

Liver complaints; dyspepsy; complaints of the stomach; and prostrating fevers thence derived, seem to form a reign of terror in the 19th century. It is remarkable, too, that they maintain and extend their sway, with more than regal or imperial power.

There is, beyond reasonable question, a specific cause. I do not pretend, however, to philosophise here upon the subject. The investigation is better submitted to learned men, whose professional duties make them acquainted with the variations of disease. To search out causes of frailty, as far as human eye can penetrate, is not less appropriate to their range of studies, than to discover and apply remedies.

But I must be permitted very strongly to suspect, that ardent spirits are to be accounted the most powerful agents in producing the above mentioned maladies, so universally denominated distressing.

Other predisposing causes there indeed may be, which in some instances, are efficient in rendering morbid the internal organization of the bodily system. But, of the foes that are now waging a terrific warfare against the corporeal constitution and health and life of man, I cannot doubt, that ardent spirits occupy the front rank. Complaints of the stomach and liver are troops which these spirits have raised—troops which are fighting under the dark banners of rum and brandy, whiskey and gin—troops already so far in advance of other enemies, as not to admit of comparison either in rapidity or conquest, or in length and breadth of territory acquired.

Do you hesitate to admit the correctness of this conclusion? Tell me, then, why is it that so few in proportion, if any of those who have abstained entirely from ardent spirits, are ever tormented by these complaints. Tell me why it is, that dyspeptics so generally recover a healthful tone of the stomach, and a vigorous elasticity of muscle, in consequence of resolutely refusing to resort longer, for relief, to those cauterizing stimulants.

Fevers, moreover, are supposed, if I rightly understand reports, to originate in a bad state of the Stomach. Again, therefore, I would gladly be informed, why is it that fever, when epidemic, whether by Typhus, or some other name designated, proves generally, so much more deadly to habitual drinkers of distilled liquors, than to the abstinent.

I know that this is not perfectly unexceptionable. Victims are sometimes, though rarely, found among the most rigidly abstemious. But it is so nearly without exception, as to have become proverbial. An epidemic fever selects the intemperate for the infliction of its mortal strokes. It sweeps into the grave, a large proportion of those who have been in the very frequent, perhaps daily, practice of swallowing the burning dose.

Sound philosophy teaches, that this result is natural. To the considerate, therefore, it cannot be surprising. To every witness, however, it should administer salutary warning. The effect is not without an adequate cause.

Ardent spirits, taken into the stomach, are said to sear the digestive organs; to indurate the liver; to impede the vital and visceral functions, and thus to lay a sure foundation for the calamities of dyspepsy, and for the mortal attacks of fever.

Diluting these fiery liquids with water cannot change their nature. It cannot greatly, if at all, diminish their power of doing mischief to the health, and of undermining the constitution.—Every day offers testimony in proof, that ardent spirits, whether taken mixed or clear, produce drunkenness and disease. View the argument, consequently, in its bearing upon bodily health and personal enjoyment, and you will find it invincible in favour of entire abstinence. T. I. A.

From the Brief Remarker.

ON IDLERS.

There are multitudes, who pass along the stream of life, without labouring at the oar, or paying auy thing for their passage; so that the charge of their fare falls most unreasonably, upon their fellow passengers. This is an evil of a serious and dangerous nature; for such idlers not only burden community, but corrupt it. To say it were as well for their country that they had never been born, and they are unworthy to be numbered in the census of its population; to say this, is saying too little.—They not only do no good, but much harm: they do not only prey upon the fruits of other men's industry, but deprave public morals. It is in the nature of this kind of gentry to multiply very fast, if they are not checked; for besides that they commonly bring up their children, if they have any, in their own way of living, they are perpetually making proselytes, by their examples and enticements, of a great many youths, who but for them, might have been industrious, and useful to society.

In some countries, the wisdom of legistators has been much employed on this subject, and the arm of executive power has enforced industry as a political duty which every person owed to the state. The Hollanders in particular, in the early age of their republic, considered idle persons as politically criminal, and punished idleness as a crime against the commonwealth.—Those who had no visible means of an honest livelihood, were called before the magistracy to give an account how they got their living; and if they were unable to render a satisfactory explanation on this point, they were put to labour. Those thrifty Hollanders are said to have employed, also, the following singular expedient. They constructed a kind of box sufficiently large for a man to stand therein upright, and exercise his bodily faculties. In the interior of it was a pump. The vagrant or idler was put into this box, which was so placed, in the liquid element, that the water gushed into it constantly, through apertures in its bottom and sides; so that the lazy culprit had to work at the pump, with all his might, and for several hours together, to keep himself from drowning. The medicine, it is said, was found to be an infallible cure for the disease; insomuch that no person was ever known to work at the pump the second time.

I do by no means recommend those old Dutch Laws and customs for domestic use here. Sacred Liberty! I would not hurt the hair of thy head.—Yet, every thing ought to be done in this case which can be done consistently with that personal liberty which our constitutions of government guarantee to every citizen of the States. How far our laws, in consistency with the rights of citizens, might go towards restraining notorious idleness and dissipation with respect to adults, it is not for me to say. I leave it to men in upper life, and gifted with superior wisdom. Thus far, however, I will venture to affirm; that, as children in some sense or other, do actually belong to the community, so it ought to be in the power, and be made the duty, of the political guardians of the public welfare, to see that they be brought up in such a manner that they may be likely to strengthen and adorn, rather than weaken and deprave society. For which reason, when idle and profligate parents are manifestly leading their children in their own footsteps, they ought to be taken from the dominion of such unworthy parents, and be placed under the care of those who would accustom them to habits of virtuous industry. It would be an act of charity to the children themselves; and would give to the general community a vast number of sound and useful members, who else, would grow up to prey upon its earnings and poison its morals. If all suitable pains were taken with the rising generation, to induce them to sober and industrious habits, by example, by the incitements of persuasion, and even by reasonable force, whenever force is necessary, the effects would be happy beyond measure. An infinite mass of mischief and crime would be prevented; the officers of justice would have little to do; our jails would, comparatively, be empty.

I will only add, Public Sentiment, as it now stands, in some, if not most parts of our country, must needs be rectified; else idleness and dissipation will continue to gather numbers and strength. So long as an idle, worthless fellow—perchance a gambler and sharper; by means of a fine coat, a lily hand, and graceful bows, is able to take rank of an industrious worthy young farmer, or mechanic, who gets an honest living by the sweat of his face—it will be vain to denounce idleness, or to recommend industry. Under such circumstances, young men whose ambition is more than a match for their moral principle, very naturally turn idlers or set out to live by their wits; well knowing that if they can only keep up a gentlemanly appearance, by any means, they will be much better received, and rank much higher, than if they were plain, industrious, labouring men.

Lo a ball! a splendid ball. And who enters now? Who is he, that all the gentlemen greet so heartily? It is Mr. Flash, an itinerant, who, without funds, without industry, without any visible means, always dresses in high taste, and has, at his fingers' end, every punctilio of fashionable manners—he is quite the gentleman!

From the New England Galaxy.

WAYWARD CRITICISMS—By H. C. Knight.

Sterne's idea of the "recording angel," and the "blotting tear," is thought to be one of the finest in the language; as containing a sublime sentiment beautifully expressed; and I know not whether the thought of the "star" dimly gleaming through the unsubstantial form of one of Ossian's "ghosts," as it glided along the mist, be not the next in imagery, though thin of sentiment.

The property of intellect is not always hereditary; as witness two modern instances: Sir Isaac Newton had a weak-headed father, and Lord Chesterfield a weak-headed son. Persons of small intellect should never shine in conversation, but rather, not say any thing very exceptionable. Boats that have not much bottom had best to carry but little sail, and had better be becalmed than overset.

Is it not very stupid to continue the mongrel French *Oyez* at the opening of a court? And the antiquated "Know all men by these *Presents*," at the opening of an instrument?

It is well for a stranger, who would please the mother, to take notice of her babes. I should like to know what an infant smiles at when asleep; into what world, and among what tiny scenes, its dreams have their range?